432octaves

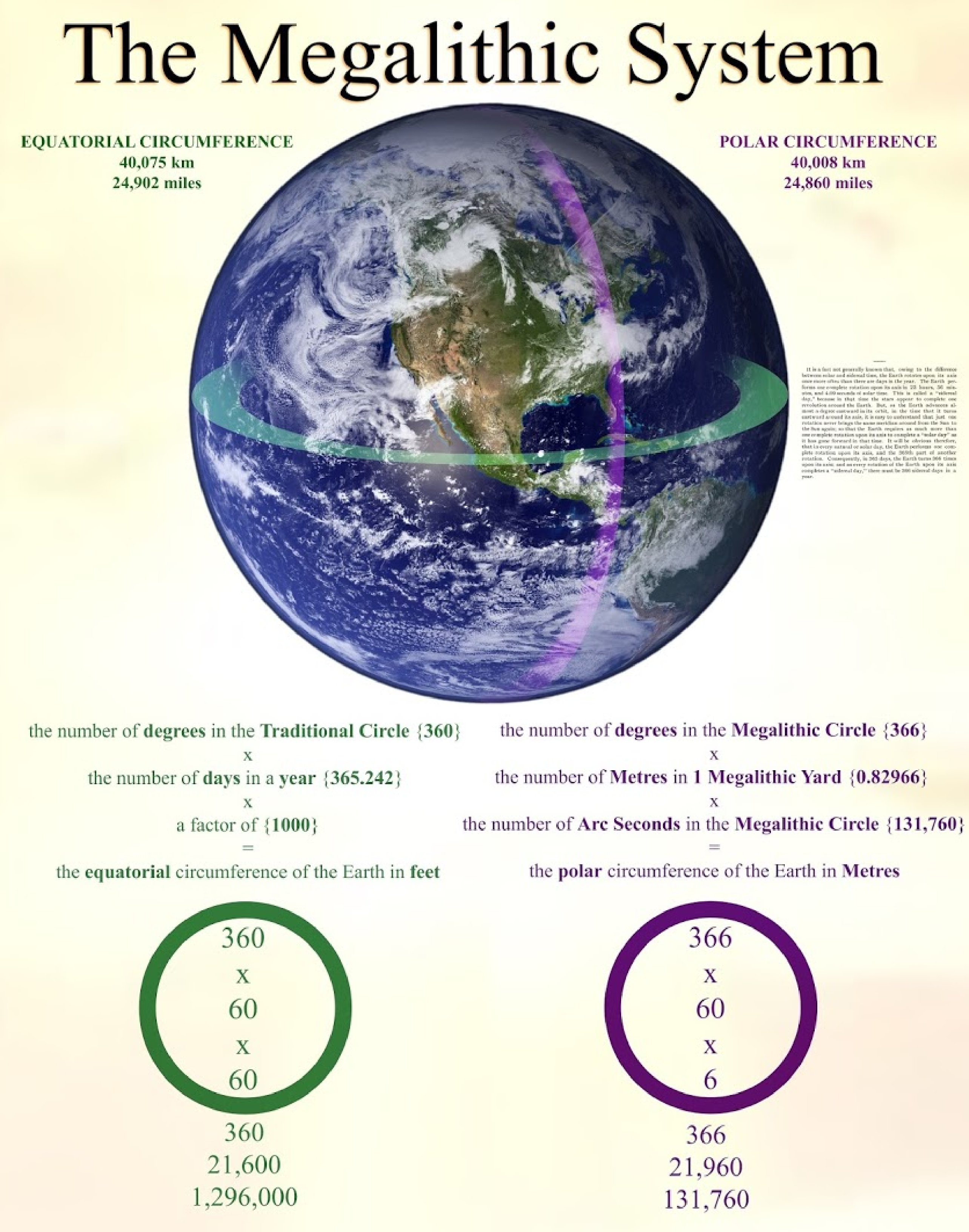
432octaves

Search this site

Home | The Sumerians | Lyres Of Ur | Cuneiform Tablets | Sumerian Cyclical Tuning System & 432 | Geomusic | Intervals | Modes
Plato's Lambda | Pythagoras | The Delian Problem | Harmony Of The Spheres | Sexagesimal Phi Clock | Golden Number & Proportion
The Cubit | The Great Pyramid & 432 | Yin Yang, Phi & 432 | Borobudur & 432 | America & 432 | Earth-Moon Diagram
366 Megalithic Yards | Bible Decoding | Tesla's 369 | Durer's 7 Pointed Star | Ancient Tuning Forks | Geodesy | Pendulums | Atlantis
America 2016 | America 2017 | Molecular Mimicry | Logical Fallacies | Meme | Fine Art | Music.Video

366 Megalithic Yards

The Traditional System of 360 & The Megalithic System of 366



The Megalithic System

EQUATORIAL CIRCUMFERENCE
40,075 km
24,902 miles

POLAR CIRCUMFERENCE
40,008 km
24,860 miles

the number of **degrees** in the **Traditional Circle** {**360**}
x
the number of **days** in a **year** {**365.242**}
x
a factor of {**1000**}
=
the **equatorial** circumference of the Earth in **feet**

the number of **degrees** in the **Megalithic Circle** {**366**}
x
the number of **Metres** in **1 Megalithic Yard** {**0.82966**}
x
the number of **Arc Seconds** in the **Megalithic Circle** {**131,760**}
=
the **polar** circumference of the Earth in **Metres**

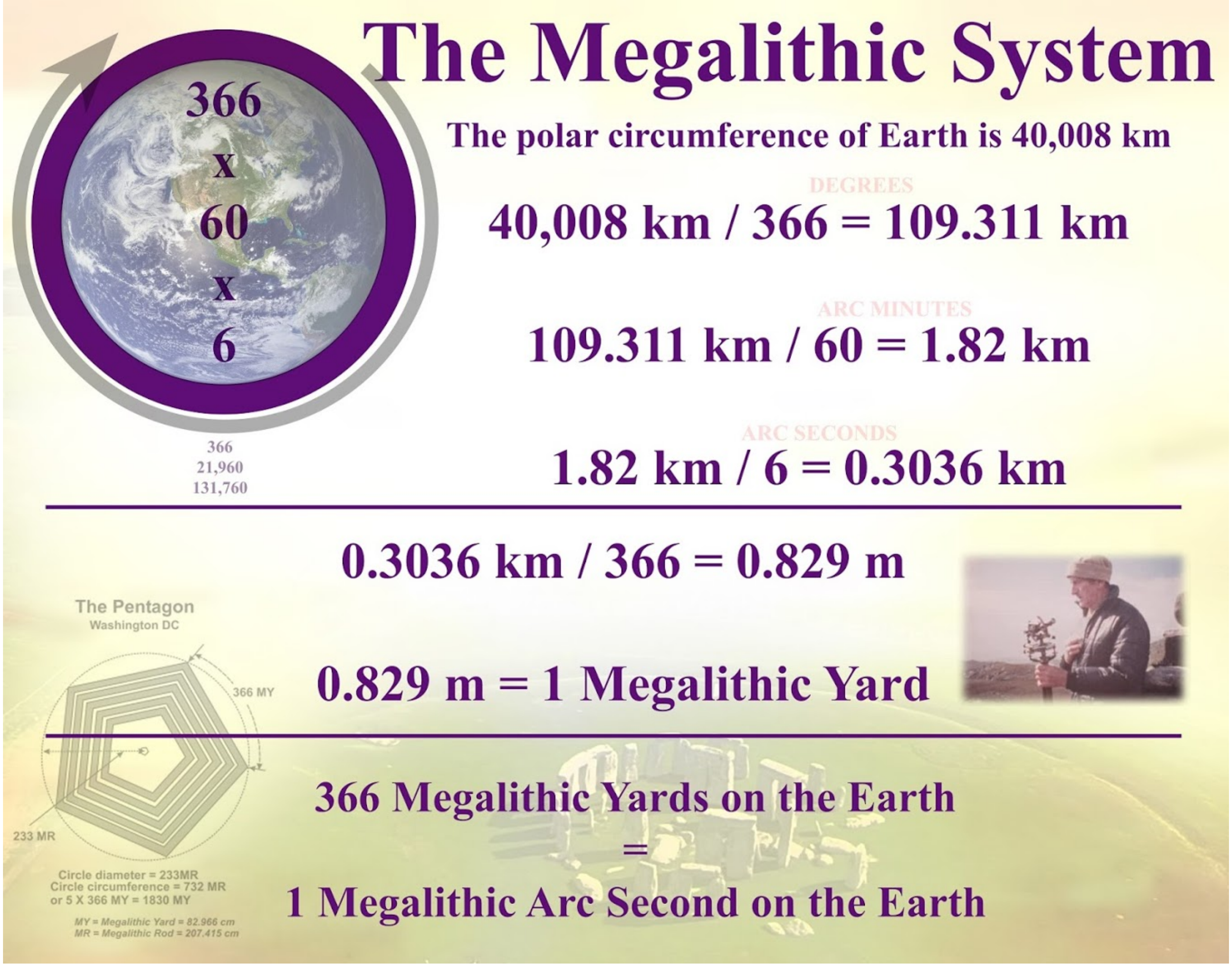
360
21,600
1,296,000

366
21,960
131,760

...For the Earth, the stellar day and the sidereal day are nearly of the same length and about 3 minutes 56 seconds shorter than the solar day. Relative to the fixed stars, the Earth spins just over 366 times upon its axis during one complete orbit....

..The Megalithic degree is the 366th part of it, i.e. 40,008 / 366 = 109.31 km; the Megalithic arcminute is the 60th part of the Megalithic degree, i.e. 109.31 / 60 = 1.82 km; the Megalithic arcsecond is the 6th part of the Megalithic minute, i.e. 1.82 / 6 = 0.3036 km; if this Megalithic arcsecond is in turn divided into 366 equal segments, the length arrived at is 0.8296 m, which is the length of the Megalithic Yard, the ancient unit of measurement independently discovered by professor Alexander Thom in the 1950s...

Proportions ->



The Megalithic System

The polar circumference of Earth is 40,008 km

DEGREES

40,008 km / 366 = 109.311 km

ARC MINUTES

109.311 km / 60 = 1.82 km

ARC SECONDS

1.82 km / 6 = 0.3036 km

0.3036 km / 366 = 0.829 m

0.829 m = 1 Megalithic Yard

366 Megalithic Yards on the Earth

=

1 Megalithic Arc Second on the Earth

366
x
60
x
6
366
21,960
131,760
The Pentagon
Washington DC
366 MY
233 MR
Circle diameter = 233MR
Circle circumference = 732 MR
or 5 X 366 MY = 1830 MY
MY = Megalithic Yard = 82.966 cm
MR = Megalithic Rod = 207.415 cm

thanks Alexander Thom !

YouTube Video

Cracking the Stone Age Code - BBC Chronicle

Alan Butler: Before The Pyramids - Cracking Archaeology's Greatest Mystery

At Megalithomania 2011 he discussed his incredible discoveries about ancient measure and its relationship to Thornborough Henge in Yorkshire, Orion, Giza and even The Pentagon in Washington DC

Alan Butler: Before The Pyramids - Cracking Archaeology's Great…

The Mystery of the Megalithic Yard Revealed

How to create this prehistoric measurement unit for yourself
A guide distributed at Orkney Science Festival by Robert Lomas.

This article describes work carried out with Christopher Knight, whilst co-authoring the book, Uriel's Machine.

This articles uses some research data developed in conjunction with Alan Butler.

> And I saw in those days how long cords were given to two angels… 'Why have they taken those cords and gone off?' And he said to me, 'They have gone to measure'.
> The Book of Enoch

The discovery of the Megalithic Yard

When the late Professor Alexander Thom surveyed over a thousand megalithic structures from Northern Scotland through England, Wales and Western France he was amazed to find that they had all been built using the same unit of measurement. Thom dubbed this unit a Megalithic

Yard (MY) because it was very close in size to an imperial yard, being exactly 2 feet 8.64 inches (82.966 cm). As an engineer he could appreciate the fine accuracy inherent in the MY but he was mystified as to how such a primitive people could have consistently reproduced such a unit across a zone spanning several hundreds of miles.

The answer that eluded the late Professor lay not in the rocks, but in the stars.

The MY turns out to be much more than an abstract unit such as the modern metre, it is a highly scientific measure repeatedly constructed by empirical means. It is based upon observation of three fundamental factors:

1. The orbit of the Earth around the sun
2. The spin of the Earth on its axis
3. The mass of the Earth

Making your own Megalithic Yard

These ancient builders marked the year by identifying the two days a year when the shadow cast by the rising sun was perfectly aligned with the shadow of the setting sun. We call these the spring equinox and the autumn equinox that fall around the 21st of March and 21st September respectively. They also knew that there were 366 sunrises from one spring equinox to the next and it appears that they took this as a sacred number.

They then scribed out a large circle on the ground and divided it into 366 parts. All you have to do is copy the process as follows:

Stage one - Find a suitable location

Find a reasonably flat area of land that has open views to the horizon, particularly in the east or the west. You will need an area of around forty feet by forty feet with a reasonably smooth surface of grass, level soil or sand.

Stage two - Prepare your equipment

You will need the following items:

1. Two stout, smooth rods approximately six feet long and a few inches diameter. One end should be sharpened to a point.
2. A large mallet or heavy stone.
3. A short stick with neatly cut ends of approximately 10 inches. To make life easier this should have small cuts made into it to mark out five equal parts.
4. A cord (a washing line will do) approximately forty feet in length.
5. A piece of string about five feet long.
6. A small, symmetrical weight with a hole in its centre (e.g. a heavy washer).
7. A straight stick about three feet long.
8. A sharp blade.

Stage three - Constructing a megalithic degree

A megalithic circle was divided into 366 equal parts, which is very likely to be the origin of our modern 360 degree circle. It seems probable that when mathematics came into use in the Middle East they simply discarded 6 units to make the circle divisible by as many numbers as possible. A megalithic degree would thus be 98.36% of a modern degree.

For purposes of creating a Megalithic Yard you only need to measure one six part of a circle, which will contain 61 megalithic degrees. This is easy to do because the radius of a circle always bisects the circumference exactly six times. (Interestingly, the geometrical term for a straight line across a circumference is a 'chord').

Go to a corner of your chosen area and drive one of the poles vertically into the ground. Then take your cord and create a loop that can be slipped over the rod.

Originally the megalithic builders must have divided the sixth part of the circle into 61 parts through trial and error with small sticks. It is highly probable that they came to realise that a ratio of 175:3 gives a 366th part of a circle without the need to calibrate the circle.

Your next step is to make sure that your cord is a 175 units long from the centre of the first loop to the centre of a second loop that you will need to make (the length of the units does not matter). For convenience use a stick of about 10 inches in length to do this, but to avoid an over-large circle mark the stick into five equal parts (you can cheat and use a ruler for this if you want). Next use the stick to measure out 35 units from loop to loop, which will give you a length of approximately thirty feet.

Now place the first loop over the fixed rod and stretch out the cord to its full length in either a westerly or easterly direction and place the second rod into the loop. You can now scribe out part of a circle in the ground. Because we are using the ratio method there is no need to make out an entire sixth part of a circle; a couple of feet will do.

Next take your piece of string and tie it neatly to the weight to form a plumb line.

You can then drive the rod into the ground using the plumb line to ensure that it is vertical. Then take your measuring stick and mark out a point on the curve that is three of the units away from the outer edge of the rod. Return to the centre and remove the first rod, marking the hole with a stone or other object to hand. This rod has now to be placed on the spot that you have marked on the circle, making sure that it is vertical and that its outer edge is three units from the corresponding edge of the first rod.

Return to the centre of the circle and look at the two rods. Through them you will be able to see exactly one 366th part of the horizon.

Stage four - Measuring time

You have now split the horizon so that it has the same number of parts as there are sunrises in the course of one orbit of the sun. Now you need to measure the spin of the Earth on its axis.

You will have to wait for a clear night when the stars are clearly visible. Stand behind the centre point and wait for a bright star to pass between the rods. There are twenty stars with an astronomical magnitude of 1.5, which are known as first-magnitude stars. Make sure that you use a star as using a planet will introduce errors in the timing. This is because a star is a point source of light and will dissapear instantly when passing behind the marker. (This is called occulation) Planets are not point sources and having a disc they fade in and out of view, and so do not give an accurate time when appearing or dissappearing.

The apparent movement of stars across the horizon is due to the rotation of the Earth. It follows that the time that it takes a star to travel from the trailing edge of the first rod to that of the second, will take a period of time exactly equal to one three hundred and sixty-sixth part of one rotation (a day).

There are 86400 seconds in a day and therefore a 366th part of the day will be 236 seconds, or 3 minutes 56 seconds. So your two rods have provided you with a highly accurate clock that will work every time.

When you see a first magnitude star approaching the first pole take your plumb line and hold the string at a length of approximately sixteen inches. Swing the weight like a pendulum and as the appears from behind the first rod count the pulses from one extreme to the other.

There are only two factors that effect the swing of a pendulum; the length of the string and gravity - which is determined by the mass of the earth. If you swing a pendulum faster it will move outwards further but it will not change the number of pulses.

Your task now is to count the number of pulses of your pendulum whilst the star moves between the rods. You need to adjust the length until you get exactly 366 beats during this period of 3 minutes 56 seconds. It is likely to take you several attempts to get the length right so be prepared to do quite a bit of star gazing.

Stage five - Making your Megalithic Yard measure

One you have the correct length of pendulum mark the string at the exact point that it leaves your fingers. Next take the straight stick and place the marked part of the string, place it approximately in the centre and pull the line down the stick. Mark the stick at the point in the centre of the weight and then swing the pendulum over to the other side of the stick, ensuring that the marked part of the string stays firmly in place. Then mark the stick again to record the position of the centre of the weight.

Discard the pendulum and cut the stick at the two points that corresponded with the position of the weight.

Congratulations, you now have a stick that is exactly one Megalithic Yard long.

Accuracy and Sources of Error

There are two mechanical sources of error which limit the accuracy of this technique. These are:

1. Difficulty in estimating the centre of mass of the plumb weight.

The measurement of the working length of the pendulam has to be from the point of suspension to the centre of mass of the plumb weight. If the hole in the weight is not in the centre of mass of the weight then measuring the length to the hole will introduce an error, which will be doubled up as the half megalithic yard which has been created is used to creat a full megalithic yard measuring stick. This error can be shown experimentally by repeating the experiment using a number of differently shaped pendulams. It can be expected to produce systematic errors of the order of 2 -3 millimetres. The smaller your stone the less centre of mass error is introduced.

2. A Digitising Error produced by counting swings of the pendulam

When creating a megalithic yard you have to count 366 complete oscillations of the pendulam whilst observing the occulation of the choosen star. As only completed swings are counted it may well be that there is a a part completed swing in the count which is ignored. At worst this could give an error of 1/366th of a half megalitic in yard in the measured length. which is an error of 2 millimetres in the half megalithic yard you have created.

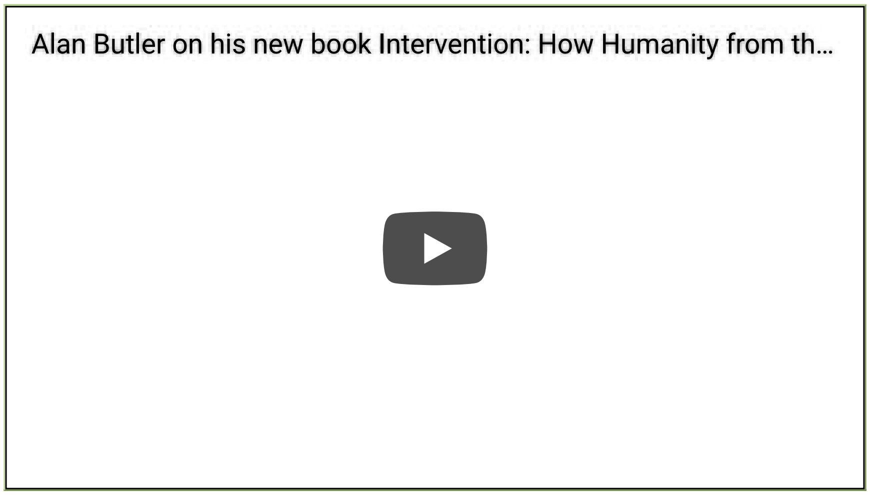
Consideration of these sources of error show that with reasonable care it is possible to produce a standard unit of length that is repeatable within an accuracy of around half a percent, or about 5mm in a metre. Considering that this is can be created with the absolute minimum of equipement and the method can be explained within minutes it is not surprising that it spread throughout the trading communities of the western Europe during the Neolithic period, as professor Thom discovered.

Some writers have suggested that "Until such a time as a Neolithic measuring rod is excavated, the theory remains unproved." This is a naive statement as any observer, interested enough in the movements of the sun to wish to create a calender to mark the time of planting (as all Neolithic farmers were) will easily be able to deduce the method given above. It also ignores the engineering reality that multiple copying of measuring rods would introduce far greater errors than simply creating a new measure from scratch. Any attempt to distribute measuring rods would not only be highly unlikely, as there would be not central organistaion to do it, but it would be doomed to failure as there was no accurate technology for copying such rods accuarately.

This technique is an excellent example of an algorythm, which is a method of conveying how to produce a standard unit of length, in a few simple words. It is not a basis for suggesting a archeological search for a non-extistent stone-age bureaucracy which created and dispenced 'measuring rods' throughout the Neolithic world!'

It is interesting to note that the curious British measurement unit known as a 'rod' or a 'pole' is equal to 6 megalithic yards to an accuracy of one percent. (Which is about the same order of magnitude as the standard error of creation of the unit). There are 4 rods to a chain and 80 chains to a mile. Could it be that the modern mile of 1760 yards is actually based on the prehistoric measure of the Megalithic Yard?

Alan Butler -> Civilization One



Alan Butler on his new book Intervention: How Humanity from th…

"In Civilization One, we had shown conclusively that people living as long as 5,000 years ago had understood the true dimensions of the Earth and had created an integrated system of measurement that spanned distance, time, volume and mass. They had used a very specific unit of measurement, which has come to be known as the Megalithic Yard. It was 82.966 centimeters in length and it was a truly geodetic unit -- in other words it divided into the polar circumference of the Earth in a known, logical and entirely planned way."

from = https://globalwarming-arclein.blogspot.in/2015/05/bm-2-making-universal-megalithic-yard.html

..."""" As we describe in Civilization One, the Megalithic Yard is a geodetic unit, in that it is integral (has a whole number relationship) to the polar circumference of the Earth. We found that these early Megalithic builders viewed a circle as having 366 degrees rather than the 360 degrees that we use today. We realized that there really should be 366 degrees in a circle for the very good reason that there are 366 rotations of the Earth in one orbit of the Sun – the most fundamental of all circles in human existence. One solar orbit is, of course, a year but there is a very slight difference between the number of rotations of the planet and the 365 days in a year. This is because the mean solar day is based on the time between the Sun being at its zenith on two consecutive days (86,400 seconds) but an actual rotation or 'sidereal day' takes 236 seconds less. All of those 'saved' seconds add up to exactly one more day over the year. A sidereal day can be easily appreciated by observing a star returning to the same point in the heavens on two consecutive nights. This is one spin of our planet because it is unaffected by the secondary motion of the Earth's orbit around the Sun.

Wheels within wheels

Early cultures frequently took their lead from nature and they were fond of 'wheels within wheels'. If the circle of the heavens had 366 parts, why should every circle not follow the same rule? We were able to confirm this hypothesis by a variety of means including evidence from later cultures that appear to have adopted the 366-degree principle. The approach our Megalithic ancestors took, we argue, was to hypothetically divide the circle of the Earth into 366 degrees with sixty minutes per degree and six seconds per minute. It was reasonable to assume that these ancient builders used the polar circumference of the Earth that passed through the area around the British Isles.

Our planet is nearly spherical but it does have a bulge in the centre between the poles, so the equatorial circumference is a little longer that the polar. There are varying estimations of the Earth's polar circumference, with NASA, for example, quoting an average figure of 39,941km, whilst other sources regularly quote 40,006km or 40,010km – but the most frequently used figure appears to be 40,008km.

Undoubtedly much depends on where the measurement is taken or if an average of them all is calculated. **Interestingly, the shortest polar circumference (one that has least landmass) is the one that passes through the British Isles and is now considered as the zero line of longitude**. But there is also another possibility. Just for interest, we looked at the flattest possible circumference achievable on the globe, i.e. a line that equally bisects the planet that has most sea and least land. We were amazed to discover that a person standing in the middle of Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, England (where Stonehenge and the Megalithic circle at Avebury were built) is in the absolute centre of such a line. This means that if we consider Stonehenge to be the 'top' of the world, the imaginary equator from that point is almost 98per cent sea – more than any other point on Earth.

This line passes across the South Atlantic, skims just below Africa, moves up across the Indian Ocean, clips small pieces of land at Banda Aceh, Sumatra, Thailand and Vietnam, over the South China Sea and then more than 20,000 kilometres across the Pacific to pass over a section of South America. As far as we know such a line has not been measured, and we cannot imagine how it could have been measured without the aid of modern satellite technology. However, just because we do not know how it could have been done does not mean that it was not done.

Without further evidence we have to assume that it is pure coincidence that Stonehenge stands on the only place on Earth to be equidistant from the optimum and near perfect sea-level circumference of the globe. We can only assume that a polar circumference was used and taking the 40,008km figure it translates to 48,221,838 Megalithic Yards using Thom's central value for the unit. It was then subdivided as follows: Polar circumference = 48,221,838 MY 1 Degree (1/366th) = 131,754 MY 1 Minute (1/60th) = 2,196 MY 1 Second (1/6th) = 366 MY So, this brilliant system of geometry starts with 366 degrees and finishes with seconds of arc that are 366 Megalithic Yards long.

Self-evidently, an amazing set of ‘wheels within wheels’! We knew that the system must work this way because we found that the later Minoan culture, which developed on the Mediterranean island of Crete around 2000 BC, also used the Megalithic second of arc. However, the Minoans sub-divided it into 1,000 parts to become their standard unit of measure that was equal to 30.36cm. This unit was dubbed the ‘Minoan Foot’ by the Canadian archaeologist, Professor Joseph Graham who first detected its use in the palaces of ancient Crete.

We went on to demonstrate how any person could generate a highly accurate Megalithic Yard by measuring the movement of Venus in the evening sky using a rope, some twine, a blob of clay, and a few sticks. The secret was to take one 366th part of the horizon and time the passage of Venus across it, and then to cause a piece of twine with a blob of clay on the end to swing like a pendulum 366 times during that period. From fulcrum to the centre of the blob was a mathematically perfect 1/2 Megalithic Yard or twenty Megalithic Inches. The process was simple to carry out and works on the fact that a pendulum is responsive to only two factors: the length of the pendulum and the mass of the Earth. If the pendulum beat 366 times during the transit of Venus across a 366th part of the sky – you had your measure! (See Appendix 1 for a more detailed explanation of the pendulum method.)

It is doubtful that these ancient stonemasons realized the fact but the period of time that they watched Venus and elected to subdivide into 366 beats, is equal to the difference between a mean solar day and a sidereal day.

365.242 - 354.37 = 10.87
29.53 / 10.87 = 2.72

Our starting point had been to search for all possible sources of reliable measurement available from nature. **And we found that there was only one: the turning of the Earth on its axis as seen by watching the movement of the heavens.** It was possible to time the passage of a star, or in this case the planet Venus, with reliable accuracy using a pendulum. The pendulum then turned a unit of time into a unit of length because the timed beat will always produce a fixed length – **with tiny variations due to latitude and altitude.** It was then a simple matter to turn a unit of length into a measure of volume and capacity by creating cubes and filling them with liquid or dry goods such as barley or wheat.

However, we were not prepared for the shock we received when we created a cube with sides of four Megalithic Inches and found that it held a pint that was accurate to a staggering one part in 5,000 against the standard laid down in the year 1601. Doubling the sides to eight Megalithic Inches produced an accurate gallon and doubling again produced the old dry measure known as a bushel.

The mystery was compounded when we filled the ‘pint’ cube with barley and found that it weighed exactly one pound! Things turned from the sublime to the ridiculous when further experimentation showed that a sphere with a diameter of six Megalithic Inches held virtually one litre and one ten times the size weighed a metric tonne when filled with water; all to an accuracy of better than 99 per cent.

4 MI {=CUBE IT, add water =} 1 PINT . fill w/ grain = 1 POUND
6 MI {=SPHERE IT, add water =} 1 LITER
8 MI {=CUBE IT, add water =} 1 GALLON
16 MI {=CUBE IT, add grain =} 1 BUSHEL
60 MI {=SPHERE IT, add water =} 1 TON

The fact that Thom’s apparently meaningless Megalithic Yard, extracted from surveying hundreds of prehistoric ruins, produces these cubic and spherical feats is not debatable. No one, no matter how sceptical they might be, can deny the simple maths. Neither can they deny that the odds of such compounded apparent connections being coincidence are very high. Yet, the pound and the pint are thought to be Medieval and the litre and the tonne were invented at the end of the eighteenth century.

A connection seemed impossible. Then we looked at the Sumerian people who lived in the region we now call Iraq some 5,000 years ago. They are attributed with inventing writing, glass, the wheel, the hour, minute and second of time as well as the 360-degree circle with its subdivisions of 60 minutes and 60 seconds of arc. Quite amazing people. As we probed the achievements of this civilization we found that the unit of length the Sumerians had used was virtually a metre at 99.88cm and that they had also used weights and capacities that were as equally matched to the kilo and litre of the French metric system created thousands of years later.

Quite a coincidence we thought – but it was nothing of the kind, for when we applied the principles of the pendulum to the Sumerian unit of length called the ‘double kush’ we found that a pendulum of this length beat at the rate of one per second. This meant that the Sumerian’s key unit of length and their key unit of time were two sides of the same coin when used as a pendulum. A double-kush pendulum would always beat out a second and a pendulum that beat at the rate of a second would always be a double kush in length. This demonstrates beyond all reasonable doubt that the Sumerians used pendulums to define their measurements. The question was, had they used the same Venus-watching principle as the Megalithic builders of the British Isles to reproduce their units? Sumerian written records tell us that the planet Venus was considered to be the goddess Inanna, who was of central importance to their culture, so it seemed entirely plausible. If they had used the same principle it seemed logical that they would have employed their own values; essentially keeping the same ‘software’ but inputting their own data.Instead of the 366 degrees of the Megalithic system we would have to use the more familiar 360 degrees first used by the Sumerians. And when we checked out the results for such a process – it worked perfectly. When the horizon was divided into 360 parts and Venus was timed across that part of the sky at the appropriate time of year the double-kush pendulum metres out exactly 240 seconds. And the period of 240 seconds is recorded as being so important to the Sumerians it had its own name – a ‘gesh’.It therefore seems certain that these people followed the Megalithic idea of creating a unit of length from timing the movement of Venus across the evening sky.

The American connection

Later in our research we came across a letter written by the great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson and sent to the House of Representatives on July 4th 1776. In this letter Jefferson laid out a recommendation for a new system of weights and measures for the new United States that he had helped to establish. He gave his reasoning and described some unusual facts he had uncovered whilst developing his intended units. He explained how he had realized that there was only one aspect of nature that gave rise to any reliable unit of measure – which he named as the turning of the Earth. So, like ourselves and the Megalithic builders of five and six millennia before him, he used the heavens to provide a basis for all measurement. In his letter he stated that he had come to realize that the imperial system of measurement used in Britain was not an accumulation of unrelated units as generally imagined. On the contrary, he said that their harmony indicated to him that they were members of a group of measurement units ‘from very high antiquity’. He gave a number of reasons for this belief including his astonishment that the foot, made up of twelve inches, was directly related to the ounce weight through the use of cubes. He said: ‘It has been found by accurate experiments that a cubic foot of rain water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois (Imperial).’ It could be coincidence that a cubic foot holds 1,000 ounces of rainwater, not 999 or 1,001, but exactly 1,000 – or that the cube has sides that are a perfect 10 x 10 x 10 one-tenths of a foot. But Jefferson did not think so. And nor do we.

However, it was Jefferson's proposed units that fascinated us. They were never adopted but their properties are amazing. Jefferson's logical mind also caused him to use a pendulum to convert time into a linear unit. He decided that he should use a pendulum that had a beat of one second as the basis for his measuring system. Of course, Jefferson had no idea that the second had come from the Sumerian culture or that it had been created by the use of a pendulum in the first place. Jefferson added one improvement suggested to him by a certain Mr Graham of Philadelphia – that he use a rigid pendulum of very thin metal without a weight on the end because it is more accurate than a conventional type of pendulum. The rules change with such a pendulum (known as a rod). A rod has to be exactly 50 per cent longer than a pendulum to produce the same time period. Jefferson's timing piece, that beat once per second, is known as a 'seconds rod', and is 149.158145cm in length.

The world knew nothing of the Sumerian culture in Jefferson's time and he could not possibly have been aware that his rod that beat once per second was essentially three kush in length – just a whisker less than one and a half metres (remembering that the metre had not been invented at that time). The three-kush rod behaves exactly like a double-kush pendulum and therefore it beats 240 times during one 360th part of a day; observable by watching Venus move across a 360th part of the sky. Jefferson was therefore accidentally re-enacting the ritual used by Sumerian astronomer priests nearly 5,000 years earlier and connecting with the principles of prehistoric measurements. The units that Jefferson identified from this ancient process were all based on the length of this 'seconds rod'.

He wrote: Let the second rod, then, as before described, be the standard of measure; and let it be divided into five equal parts, each of which shall be called a foot; for, perhaps, it may be better generally to retain the name of the nearest present measure, where one is tolerably near. It will be about one quarter of an inch shorter than the present foot. Let the foot be divided into 10 inches; The inch into 10 lines; The line into 10 points; Let 10 feet make a decad; 10 decads one rood; 10 roods a furlong; 10 furlongs a mile.' We can see that his proposed 'decad' was based on a double-seconds rod. It was equivalent to six Sumerian kush, and his furlong was equal to 600 kush. This brings about an even deeper connection with the people of ancient Iraq because they used a system of counting that was sexagesimal; which means it used a combination of base ten and base sixty. They had a system of notation that worked as follows: Step multiple Value 1. 1 1 2. x10 10 3. x6 60 4. x10 600 5. x6 3,600 It can be seen that the figure of 600 is indeed a Sumerian value for a Sumerian unit of length.

But not only is the Jefferson furlong equal to 600 kush – it is also an almost perfect 360 Megalithic Yards. Strangely, Jefferson had connected well with both the Megalithic and the Sumerian system. But something even stranger happened when we took Jefferson's furlong and multiplied it by 366 and 366 again: 3662 furlongs = 39,961.257km As we have already mentioned, the range of assumed lengths of the Earth circumference varies by a few kilometres depending on what source one consults, probably because each cross section will differ and tides and plate tectonics involving mountains leave room for some debate. At the higher end 40,008 kilometres is widely used, however if we take NASA preferred figures they quote a polar radius of 6,356.8 kilometres which equates to a polar circumference of 39,941.0 kilometres. That means that 3662 Jefferson furlongs match Nasa's estimate of the Earth's size to an accuracy of 99.95 per cent – which is as perfect as it gets!

Problems with Foucault's pendulum

We became more and more fascinated by everything to do with pendulums. During one particular telephone conversation, which had gone on for over an hour, we had, yet again, discussed at length the idea that there might be some unknown law of astrophysics – that was revealed by pendulums – at work here. We considered some highly speculative thoughts that ranged from standing electromagnetic sine waves due to a gyroscopic effect of the Earth's spin through to gravitons containing packets of information about 'geometrical shape'.

But we agreed that we just did not know enough to even start to investigate such ideas. Chris wrote the following paragraph into a draft of this chapter as a summary of our mutual frustration and finished work for the day. ‘We have to admit that we still do not understand why it is so, but the use of pendulums in association with these ancient values appears to be elemental to the planet Earth – some physical reality seems to be at work here. Every pendulum reacts to the mass of the Earth but there seems to be some kind of ‘harmonic’ response at certain rhythms: points where the mass and the spin of the planet resonate in some way.’ But at that very point in time everything changed. At five o’ clock the following morning Chris was unable to sleep and decided to get up and make a cup of tea.

It was then that a ‘library angel’ turned up. Looking for something to read he pulled the delivery sleeve of a magazine that had arrived in the post the previous day and flicked it open. The main feature article in this edition of New Scientist was entitled: ‘Shadow over gravity’. It sounded interesting even early on a dark November morning. But he quickly realized it was far more important than merely ‘interesting’. The opening paragraph was incredibly similar to that which opens this book, carrying a description of how it feels to witness a total eclipse – and then it transpired that the thrust of the article was that solar eclipses have a profound effect on pendulums!

A debate is presently raging as to why this should be the case, because the suggestion has been made that pendulums may well be the key to a significant hole in Einstein’s theory of relativity.

The starting point concerns the work of Jean Bernard Leon Foucault who demonstrated a special quality of pendulums at the Great Exhibition, held in London in 1851. His pendulum, now always referred to as ‘Foucault’s pendulum’, is simply a very heavy weight fastened to a very long wire attached to a ceiling inside a very tall building, with a universal joint allowing it to rotate freely around a fixed point so that it will swing in a slow arc in any direction.

Giant pendulums of this kind are now routine exhibits at some of the major museums around the world including the Smithsonian in Washington and the Science Museum in London. Once set in motion its direction of swing will appear to rotate at a rate of about twelve degrees an hour. But this is actually an illusion because it is the observer and the rest of the world that is moving whilst the pendulum is maintaining a fixed swing back and forth in relation to the Universe. This happens because the pendulum is independent of the movement of the Earth, which is rotating underneath the pendulum, making it appear that the pendulum is changing direction.

The reason a pendulum swings is because the Earth’s gravity continually tugs down on it. According to Einstein’s general theory of relativity this relentless tugging is due to the fact that every mass bends the fabric of space-time around it causing other masses to slide down into the dimple it creates in space-time. The amount of rotation of a Foucault pendulum is dependent on latitude. At the North or South Pole the pendulum appears to rotate through an entire 360 degrees once every turn of the Earth (each sidereal day) because the planet rotates all the way round underneath it. In the northern hemisphere at the latitude of the British Isles the rate of rotation is reduced to around 280 degrees per day and the rate of rotation continues to fall the closer one gets to the equator, where a Foucault pendulum does not rotate at all.

For over a hundred years everyone knew that a Foucault’s pendulum would swing in an entirely predictable manner at any specific location. Then in 1954 a French engineer, economist and would-be physicist by the name of Maurice Allais found that this was not always the case. He was conducting an experiment at the School of Mining in Paris to investigate a possible link between magnetism and gravitation, in which he released a Foucault pendulum every fourteen minutes for thirty days and nights, recording the direction of rotation in degrees. By chance, a total solar eclipse occurred on one of those days. Each day the pendulum moved with mechanical precision but on June 30th 1954, when a partial eclipse occurred, one of Allais’ assistants realized that the pendulum had gone haywire. As the eclipse began, the swing plane of the pendulum suddenly started to rotate backwards. It veered furthest off course twenty minutes before maximum eclipse, when the Moon covered a large portion of the Sun's surface before returning to its normal swing once the eclipse was over. It seemed that the pendulum had somehow been influenced by the alignment of the Earth, the Moon and the Sun.

This was totally unexpected and utterly startling. Allais' experiment was being conducted indoors, out of the sunlight so there was no apparent way the eclipse could have affected it. Allais was at a loss to explain what had taken place but when he conducted an improved version of his experiment in June and July 1958 with two pendulums six kilometres apart he found the same effect. Then during the partial solar eclipse of October 22nd 1959, Allais once again witnessed the same erratic rotation – but this time similar effects were reported by three Romanian scientists who knew nothing of Allais' work. Many people have questioned his results, mainly because science does not like that which it cannot explain.

Many others have now repeated the experiment with mixed results: some found no measurable effect, but most have confirmed the result at different locations – including one conducted in an underground laboratory! 8

It is interesting to note that in 1988 Allais was awarded a Nobel Prize for economics.

Like Alexander Thom (and many other paradigm busters) a major discovery had come from someone working outside their own field. These are bright people who are driven by curiosity and who are not the products of conventional training. Allais despairs at the standards of those that oppose without logic or reasoning: 'In the history of science, every revolutionary result meets with very strong opposition… Relativists say I'm wrong without providing any demonstration. Most of them haven't even read what I wrote.'

In 1970 Erwin Saxl and Mildred Allen of Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, studied the behaviour of a pendulum before, during and after a total eclipse. The pair took a slightly different approach to Allais as they used a torsion pendulum, which is a massive disc suspended from a wire attached to its centre. Rotating the disc slightly causes the wire to twist. When it is released, the disc continues to twirl first clockwise, then anticlockwise, with a fixed period. **But during an eclipse, their pendulum sped up significantly.** They concluded that gravitational theory needs to be modified.

In India in 1995, D C Mishra and M B S Rao of the National Geophysical Research Institute in Hyderabad observed a small but sudden drop in the strength of gravity when using an extremely accurate gravimeter during a solar eclipse. But results have been mixed. When the eclipsed Sun rose above Helsinki on July 22nd 1990, Finnish geophysicists found no disturbance to the usual swing, yet in March 1997 scientists observed gravimeter anomalies during an eclipse in a very remote area of north-east China. The mystery continues and yet no academic institution appears willing to invest time and money to study this phenomenon in depth.

However, Thomas Goodey, a self-funding independent researcher from Brentford in England, has decided that he will investigate the Allais effect by using several pendulums during an eclipse. Because modern equipment is much more accurate and sensitive than that available in 1954 – giving twenty to one hundred times better resolution, he is confident of a clear result. Goodey plans to travel the world over the next few years with twelve specially constructed pendulums. In May 2004, he presented his strategy at a meeting of the Society for Scientific Exploration in Las Vegas and invited physicists to join him. As New Scientist reported, several leapt at the chance.

Goodey suspects that the anomalies occur when an observer is near the line that connects the centres of masses of the Sun and the Moon. During a total solar eclipse, the Sun– Moon line intersects the surface of the Earth at two points on roughly opposite sides of the globe. This theory would explain why the sunrise eclipse in Helsinki did not produce a result. Goodey is quoted as saying that observations at this 'anti-eclipse' point where no eclipse is visible might carry much greater weight.

We wait with interest to hear the final results of Thomas Goodey's experiments. At this point it seems as though we might well have been right to suspect that pendulums reveal a great deal about the nature of our planet's gravity and its gravitational relationship with the Moon and the Sun. **Could it be that because the Moon blocks out the disc of the Sun so perfectly it is acting as a shield to an ongoing interaction between the Earth and the Sun?** Or perhaps it is because all three centres of mass are lined up and something physical occurs at this time? We also wonder whether the unknown individuals who devised the Megalithic Yard and its inherent geometry understood much more about this pendulum effect than we do. Our previous findings strongly suggest that they knew a great deal more about the Earth –Moon–Sun relationship.

A special relationship

Our initial findings about Megalithic geometry, described in Civilization One, had caused us to examine all kinds of unexpected relationships between the Earth and ancient measures. This had further prompted us to wonder whether the 366 geometry, that produced the Megalithic Yard, was in some way planet specific. Was there some connection between the mass, spin and solar orbit that made it special to the Earth? First we applied the principles of Megalithic geometry to all of the planets of the solar system. No discernable pattern emerged – they appeared to be completely random results. For example Mars produced 19.78 Megalithic Yards per second of arc and Venus an unimpressive 347.8. We also checked out the major moons of other planets to no avail. A good friend of Chris, Dr Hilary Newbigen, suggested that, for thoroughness, we try using the number of days per orbit for each planet to see if there was a relationship to the individual dimensions, but again the results were negative.

Then we looked at Earth's Moon. The result here was anything but meaningless. We took the Moon's radius, defined by NASA as being 1,738,100 kilometres, to calculate a circumference of a meaningless sounding 10,920,800 metres. We then converted this distance into Megalithic Yards, which gave us the equally apparently arbitrary value of 13,162,900. We then applied the rules of Megalithic geometry by dividing this circumference into 366 degrees, sixty minutes and six seconds of arc.

To our total amazement there were 100 Megalithic Yards per lunar Megalithic second of arc. The accuracy of the result was 99.9 per cent which is well within the range of error of this kind of calculation. **How strange that the Megalithic Yard is so elegantly 'lunardetic' as well as geodetic**! Our next thought was the Sun. Because we know that the Sun is 400 times the size of the Moon it should logically have a perfect 40,000 Megalithic Yards per second of arc. For thoroughness we checked out the sums and it did indeed work as perfectly as we expected. ...""""""

Pi x √3 / 2 = The Megalithic Yard

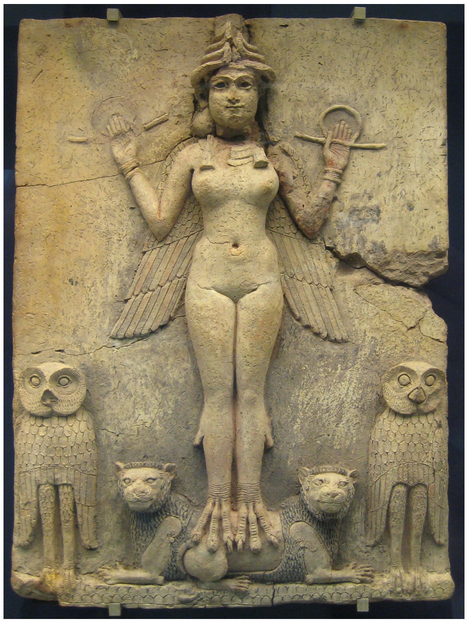
... then one can see the application of the MEGALITHIC SYSTEM in the ancient ROD & RING symbolism ...

gettyimages
Werner Forman
152191431

see how they're all holding the same thing?

Bas-relief de la Tablette de Shamash, représentant le dieu Shamash, assis sur son trône, IXe siècle av. J.-C., British Museum.

see how they're all holding the same thing?



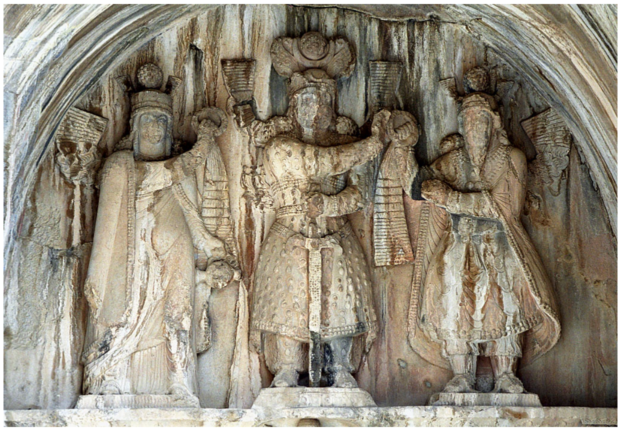
baby, let me borrow your tape measure

see how they're all holding the same thing?

see how they're all holding the same thing?

see how they're all holding the same thing?

see how they're all holding the same thing?



eventually it became a symbol for occult knowledge and power

see how they're all holding the same thing?

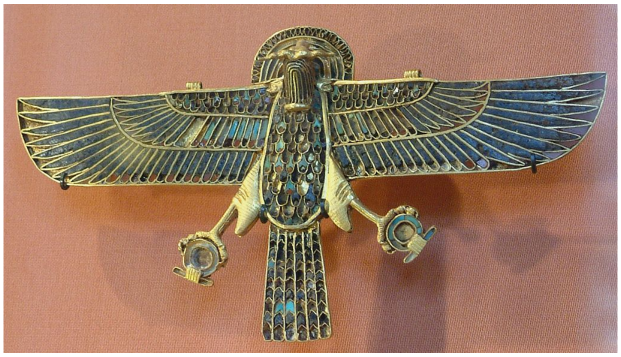
The myth of INANNA.ISIS.ISHTAR and **the descent to the nether world** describes how the goddess dresses and prepares herself: "She held the **lapis-lazuli measuring rod and measuring line** in her hand."

A measuring rod and line are seen in a vision of **Yahweh in Ezekiel 40:2-3**: In visions of God he took me to the land of Israel and set me on a very high mountain, on whose south side were some buildings that looked like a city. He took me there, and I saw a man whose appearance was like bronze; he was standing in the gateway with a **linen cord and a measuring rod** in his hand.

Another example is **Revelation 11:1**: I was given **a reed like a measuring rod** and was told, "Go and measure the temple of God and the altar, and count the worshipers there".

The measuring rod also appears in connection with foundation stone rites in **Revelation 20:14-15**: And the wall of the city had twelve foundation stones, and on them were the twelve names of the twelve apostles of the Lamb. **The one who spoke with me had a gold measuring rod to measure** the city, and its gates and its wall.

In **Tablet IV of the Enuma Elish**, the rod and ring symbol is referenced as:"They rejoiced, and they did homage unto him, saying, "Marduk is King!" They bestowed upon him the scepter, and the throne, and the ring. They gave him an invincible weaponry which overwhelmeth the foe."



Being held in the feet are **SHEN RINGS aka the ROD & RING symbol** ... a circle with a line at a tangent to it, which was represented in hieroglyphs as a stylized loop of a rope. The word shen itself means, in ancient Egyptian, encircle, while the shen ring represented eternal protection. In its elongated form the shen ring became the cartouche which enclosed and protected a royal name. The Shen ring is most often seen carried by the falcon god Horus, but was also carried by the vulture goddess Nekhbet. It was used as early as the third dynasty where it can be seen in the reliefs from Djoser's Step Pyramid complex.

This amulet representing a ram-headed falcon, from Ancient Egypt, 1254 BC (26th year of the reign of Ramses II), found in the tomb of an Apis bull in the Serapaeum of Memphis at Saqqara. Made of Gold, lapis, turquoise and cornelian.

The parables of Enoch

YouTube Video

Book of Enoch: History Channel

5 volumes, containing 108 chapters ...

THE BOOK OF ENOCH

CHAPTER LXI: Angels go off to measure Paradise: the Judgement of the Righteous by the Elect One: the Praise of the Elect One and of God.

1. And I saw in those days how long cords were given to those angels, and they took to themselves wings and flew, and they went towards the north.

2. And I asked the angel, saying unto him: 'Why have those (angels) taken these cords and gone off?' And he said unto me: 'They have gone to measure.'

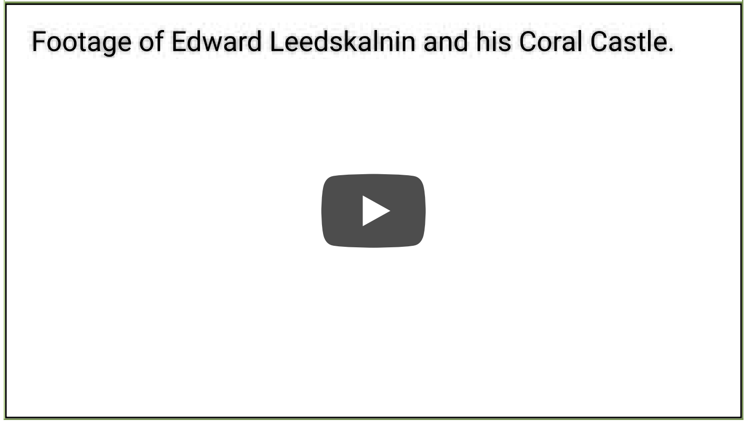
3. And the angel who went with me said unto me:
'These shall bring the measures of the righteous,
And the ropes of the righteous to the righteous,
That they may stay themselves on the name of the Lord of Spirits for ever and ever.

4. The elect shall begin to dwell with the elect,
And those are the measures which shall be given to faith
And which shall strengthen righteousness.

5. And these measures shall reveal all the secrets of the depths of the earth,

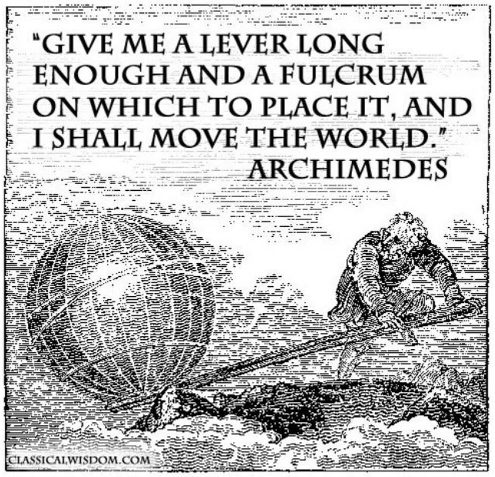
Watch Actual Footage Of Ed Leedskalnin building Coral Castle !!

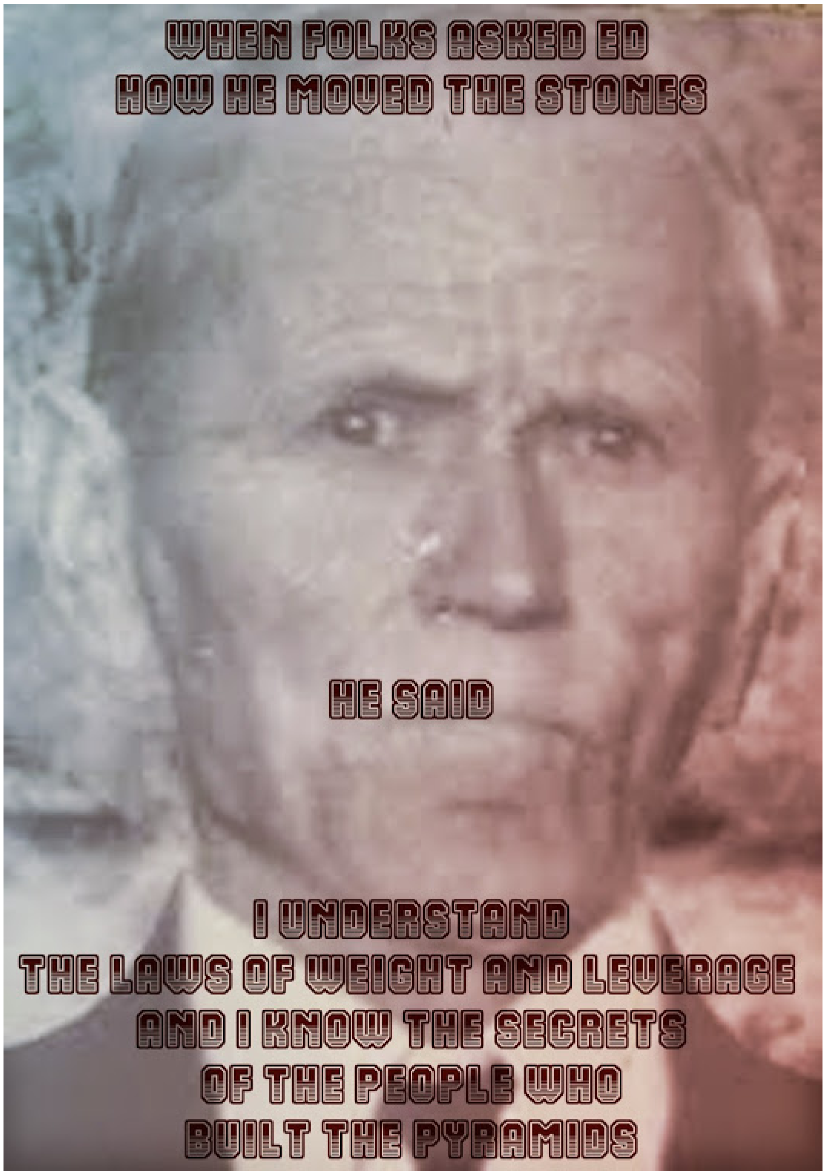
YouTube Video

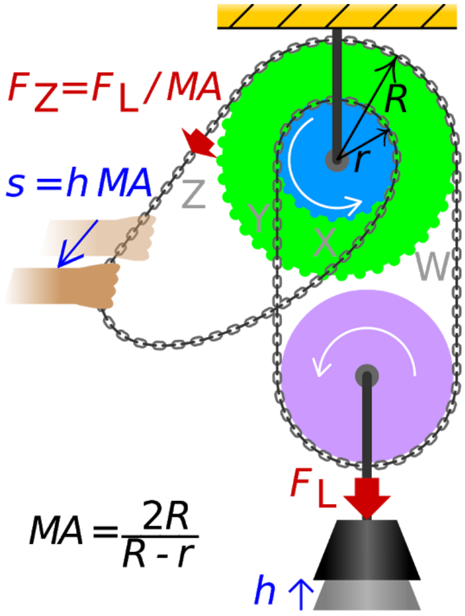


Footage of Edward Leedskalnin and his Coral Castle.

Notice his TRIPLE !!!


"GIVE ME A LEVER LONG ENOUGH AND A FULCRUM ON WHICH TO PLACE IT, AND I SHALL MOVE THE WORLD."
ARCHIMEDES
CLASSICALWISDOM.COM

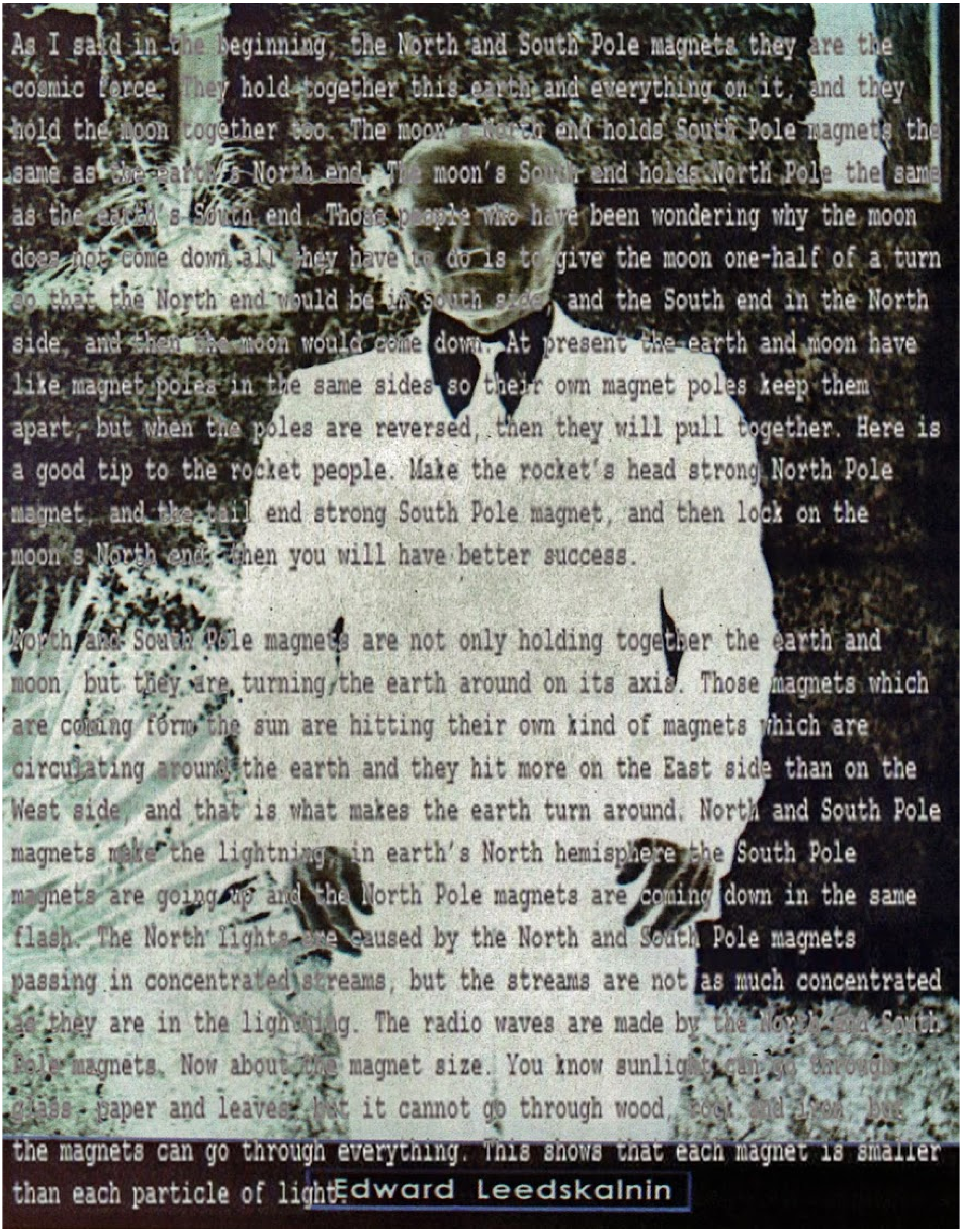

WHEN FOLKS ASKED ED
HOW HE MOVED THE STONES
HE SAID
I UNDERSTAND
THE LAWS OF WEIGHT AND LEVERAGE
AND I KNOW THE SECRETS
OF THE PEOPLE WHO
BUILT THE PYRAMIDS



In a differential windlass there are two coaxial drums of different radii r and r'.

The rope is wound onto one drum while it unwinds from the other, with a movable pulley hanging in the bight between the drums.

Since each turn of the crank raises the pulley and attached weight by only {pi(r − r')}, very large mechanical advantages can be obtained.



As I said in the beginning, the North and South Pole magnets they are the cosmic force. They hold together this earth and everything on it, and they hold the moon together too. The moon's North end holds South Pole magnets the same as the earth's North end. The moon's South end holds North Pole the same as the earth's South end. Those people who have been wondering why the moon does not come down all they have to do is to give the moon one-half of a turn so that the North end would be in South side, and the South end in the North side, and then the moon would come down. At present the earth and moon have like magnet poles in the same sides so their own magnet poles keep them apart, but when the poles are reversed, then they will pull together. Here is a good tip to the rocket people. Make the rocket's head strong North Pole magnet, and the tail end strong South Pole magnet, and then lock on the moon's North end. Then you will have better success.

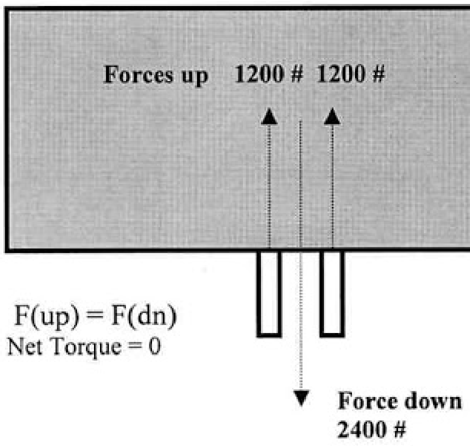
North and South Pole magnets are not only holding together the earth and moon, but they are turning the earth around on its axis. Those magnets which are coming form the sun are hitting their own kind of magnets which are circulating around the earth and they hit more on the East side than on the West side, and that is what makes the earth turn around. North and South Pole magnets make the lightning, in earth's North hemisphere the South Pole magnets are going up and the North Pole magnets are coming down in the same flash. The North lights are caused by the North and South Pole magnets passing in concentrated streams, but the streams are not as much concentrated as they are in the lightning. The radio waves are made by the North and South Pole magnets. Now about the magnet size. You know sunlight can go through glass, paper and leaves, but it cannot go through wood, rock and iron, but the magnets can go through everything. This shows that each magnet is smaller than each particle of light.

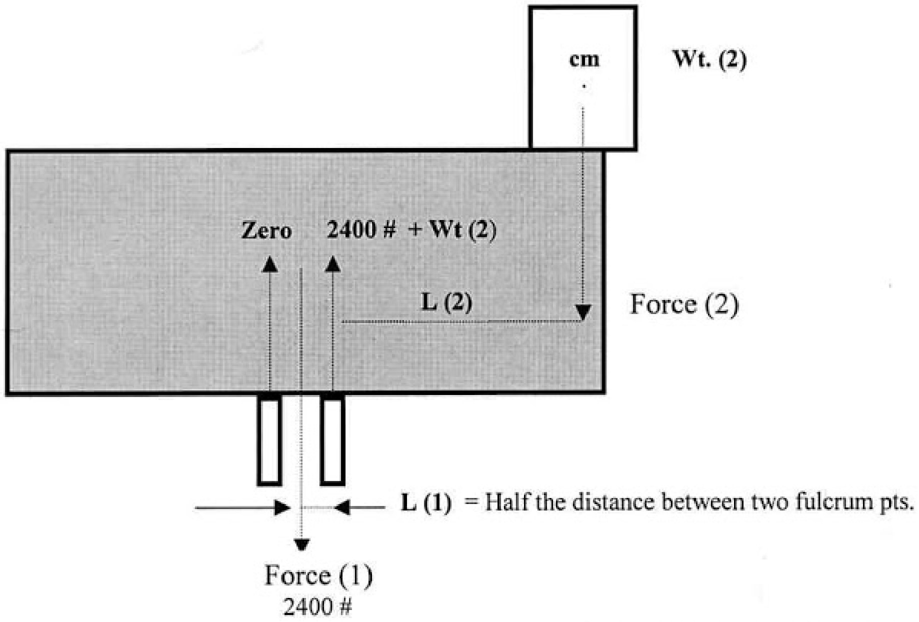
Edward Leedskalnin

Wally's Center Of Gravity -->

YouTube Video

How "Stonehenge" Was Built?


Forces up
1200 #
1200 #
F(up) = F(dn)
Net Torque = 0
Force down
2400 #


cm
Wt. (2)
Zero
2400 # + Wt (2)
L (2)
Force (2)
L (1) = Half the distance between two fulcrum pts.
Force (1)
2400 #

The two Conditions for Equilibrium: Sum of all Forces must equal zero. i.e. Force UP = Force Down
Sum of all Torques must equal zero. i.e. c. Torques = cc Torques

In order to perform a horizontal rotation:

Torque condition (2400 #) x (L1) = F(2) x L(2) L = lever arm

F(2) = (2400 #) x (L(1)/ L(2))

J. Turbeville 3/15/02

Comments

You do not have permission to add comments.